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CLADISTIC PLACEMENT OF THE SUBANTARCTIC GENUS *HAVERSIELLA* (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE)

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Abstract.—*Haversiella* Schweiger is comprised of a single species, *H. albolimbata* (Champion), which is recognized by body vestiture lacking setae, maxillary mala lacking teeth, subcircular pronotum, postocular lobes absent, scutellum very reduced, elongate elytra, tibiae lacking spurs, and reduced plate of female sternum 8. This genus belongs in the tribe Rhytirrhinini and is the sister genus to *Neopachytychius* Hustache. Both genera are part of a larger monophyletic group, that includes *Palaechtus* Waterhouse and related genera from Tristan da Cunha-Gough, and the American genera *Listronotus* Jekel and *Lixellus* LeConte. *Haversiella albolimbata* is distributed on the Falkland Islands and the Magellanic moorland of southern Argentina and Chile.

Haversiella Schweiger is a little-known monotypic genus of weevils, originally described by Champion (1918) as *Haversia.* Ringuelet (1955) noted that this generic name was preoccupied by *Haversia* Roewer, 1913 (Opiliones) and Schweiger (1958) proposed the name *Haversiella* to replace it. Earlier authors considered that its only described species, *H. albolimbata* (Champion), was endemic to the Falkland Islands (Champion, 1918; Ringuelet, 1955; Schweiger, 1958). Kuschel (1960) later reported it from Navarino Island (Chile). Recently, while sorting miscellaneous weevils at the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, I discovered more specimens of this species, collected in Tierra del Fuego (Argentina). The objectives of this paper are to determine the cladistic placement of *Haversiella,* to comment on its geographic distribution, and to redescribe and illustrate its single species.

Specimens were provided by the Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (BMNH); Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santiago, Chile (MHNS); and National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C., U.S.A. (USNM). Measurements were made with an ocular micrometer in a stereoscopic microscope. Total length was measured dorsally, along the midline, from the elytral apex to the fore margin of pronotum. Drawings were made with a camera lucida attached to the stereoscopic microscope.

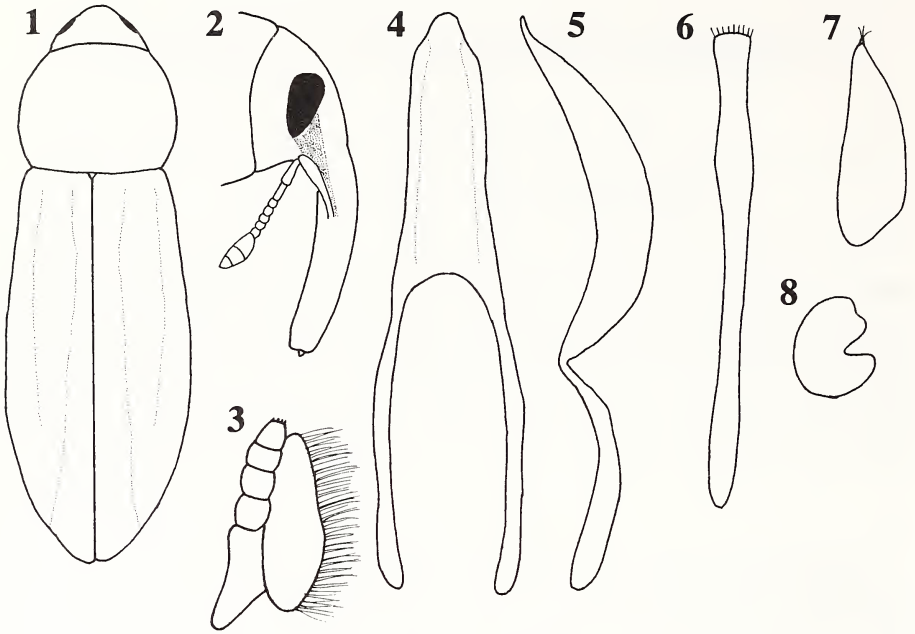
Haversiella Schweiger

Type species *Haversia albolimbata* Champion (original designation)

Haversia Champion, 1918:185 (not Roewer, 1913); Klima, 1934:144 (cat.); Blackwelder, 1947:826 (list).

Haversiella Schweiger, 1958:42 (replacement name for *Haversia* Champion); Kuschel, 1960:547 (biog.), 1971:28 (biog.); Wibmer and O'Brien, 1986:120 (checklist).

Diagnosis. *Haversiella* is recognized by its body vestiture lacking setae, maxillary mala lacking teeth, pronotum subcircular, postocular lobes absent, scutellum very reduced, elytra elongate, tibiae lacking spurs, and plate of female sternum 8 reduced.



Figs. 1–8. *Haversiella albolimbata* (Champion). 1, habitus (dorsal); 2, head and rostrum (lateral); 3, maxilla (dorsal); 4, aedeagus (dorsal); 5, aedeagus (lateral); 6, female sternum 8 (ventral); 7, hemisternite (ventral); 8, spermatheca (lateral).

Description. *Habitus* (Fig. 1). Small (total length 3.0–3.9 mm). *Integument* dark brown. *Vestiture* of pronotum and elytra of subcircular, very small scales, lacking setae.

Frons with fovea. *Eyes* ovate, large, flat. *Rostrum* as long as pronotum, lacking dorsal carinae. *Scrobes* (Fig. 2) deep, reaching eyes, ventral carina lacking teeth. *Pterygia* not developed. *Epistome* flat, reduced. *Mandibles* small, external face with two setae. *Maxillae* (Fig. 3) with mala lacking teeth. *Antennae* (Fig. 3) inserted in the middle of the rostrum; scape not reaching hind margin of eye when resting in scrobe; funicular article 1 longer than 2, articles 3–6 subglobose; club ovate.

Pronotum (Fig. 1) subcircular, with expanded sides; postocular lobes absent. *Metepisternal suture* present. *Scutellum* very reduced.

Elytra (Fig. 1) elongate, as wide as pronotum, convex; humeri rounded, not prominent; tubercles absent.

Legs with femora robust, clavate; tibiae mucronate, lacking spurs; tarsomeres 3 bilobate.

Male. Aedeagus (Figs. 4, 5) symmetrical, robust in lateral view, sides subparallel.

Female. Sternum 8 (Fig. 6) with reduced plate, lacking sclerotized arms, apical margin with short, strong setae; apodeme strong, straight. *Hemisternites* (Fig. 7) short, styli apical, reduced, with few short setae. *Spermatheca* (Fig. 8) with nodulus and ramus not developed.

Cladistic placement. Originally described as Erirhininae, *Haversiella* was subse-

quently placed by Kuschel (1971) in the Tychiinae, but later transferred (without comment) by him to the Listroderini (Kuschel, 1986); the latter is now a synonym of Rhytirrhinini (Kuschel, 1990). Among Rhytirrhinini, two synapomorphies unite *Haversiella* to *Palaechtus* Waterhouse and related genera from Tristan da Cunha-Gough, and the American genera *Listronotus* Jekel, *Lixellus* LeConte, and *Neopachytychius* Hustache: the long, slender, curved rostrum, and the undeveloped pterygia. Among these genera *Haversiella* is most closely related to *Neopachytychius,* based on the character states of antennae inserted in the middle of the rostrum and the convex pronotum. In addition to the autapomorphic maxillary mala lacking teeth, *Haversiella* presents a mosaic of characters that also occur in other Rhytirrhinini, such as subcircular pronotum and absence of postocular lobes (e.g., *Falklandius* Enderlein and *Antarctobius* Fairmaire), absence of spurs (e.g., *Philippius* Germain), and reduced sternum 8 plate (e.g., *Falklandius*).

Distribution and habitat. *Haversiella albolimbata* is distributed in southern South America, on the Falkland Islands and the Magellanic moorland of southern Chile and Argentina. This distribution corresponds to the Subantarctic dominion (Cabrera and Willink, 1973). A generalized track connecting these areas is shared with other genera of the tribe (Morrone, 1992).

Haversiella albolimbata (Champion)

Haversia albolimbata Champion, 1918:186; Klima, 1934:144 (cat.); Blackwelder, 1947:826 (list); Ringuelet, 1955:434 (biog.).

Haversiella albolimbata; Schweiger, 1958:42 (biog.); Robinson, 1984:8 (list); Wibmer and O'Brien, 1986:120 (checklist).

Redescription. *Male* (Fig. 1). *Scales* iridescent green; white scales forming a stripe at the sides of pronotum and elytra, and median white longitudinal line on pronotum.

Rostrum (Fig. 2) 4.0–5.5× longer than wide, 1.2–1.3× longer than pronotum. *Antennae* (Fig. 2) with article 1 of funicle 1.6–1.9× longer than 2.

Pronotum (Fig. 1) 0.8–0.9× longer than wide.

Elytra (Fig. 1) 2.0–2.5× longer than wide; even striae conspicuous, intervals flat.

Aedeagus (Figs. 4, 5) with rounded apex, apodemes shorter than aedeagal body.

Female. Sternum 8 (Fig. 6). Hemisternites (Fig. 7). Spermatheca (Fig. 8).

Total length 3.0–3.9 mm.

Type material. The lectotype male (here designated) bears the following labels (each separated by square brackets, with a slash to separate each line): [♂] [Falkland Is./ 73-22] [Ann. & Mag. 1918./ *Haversia/ albolimbata,* Ch.] [*Haversia/ albolimbata/* GC] [SYN-/ TYPE] [*Haversia albolimbata* Ch./ lectotype ♂/ Morrone des. 1994] (BMNH). One paralectotype with the same data (BMNH).

Other material examined. ARGENTINA. Falkland Islands: E Falkland, Mt. Usborne, 700 m, "dry grassland with mosses," 3-II-1985, Lewis (3 BMNH). *Tierra del Fuego:* Bahía Buen Suceso, 23/26-IV-1971, Flint & Hevel (4 USNM). *CHILE. Magallanes:* Isla Vidal Gormaz, 31-I/6-II-1976, Benegas (1 MHNS).

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